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The Kind of Weather we Have Been Getting Makes Outing Parties Very Popular.

Rural Road Work

That full value may be received for money appropriated for road purposes and that the best results obtainable may be secured it is essential that the right man shall be placed in charge of road work. He should be selected not only because he actually knows more about good roads than any other person in the community, but also because he can get the best results from the money furnished. It is not sufficient, however, to let the matter rest with the appointment of a road overseer. He should receive the wholehearted support of the community in the work. It should be seen to that under the conditions and with the money furnished the community is getting what it has a right to expect in a way of road improvement. It is well to remember that if for any reason an incompetent man is placed in charge of the work the responsibility for failure rests upon the community. There should be no other consideration, therefore in selecting a road overseer than that of securing a man with the ability to perform the duties required. It should be realized that good roads have much to do with the prosperity of a community and that united action in the right direction is the surest and quickest way to secure them.

Where the road overseer has had but little experience in road work, or where some new and difficult problem is presented to the experienced man the Office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering of the department, when requested, will offer advice and suggestions for carrying on the work and how best to overcome the difficulties.

To secure a satisfactory road of any type, it is absolutely necessary to remember: First, drainage; second, drainage; and third drainage. The earth road, properly cared for, will answer satisfactorily for the traffic of many rural sections that can not afford the better types of roads; but the earth road must be well drained. After this fact is well understood, two other requirements may be taken up—the location of the road and the reduction of grades to a general average of 5 per cent. With the exception of sandy roads must have proper side ditches to carry away the surface water. In order to lead this surface water to the ditch, the road surface must have a crown, or rounded roof, highest in the center and sloping toward the side ditches. A very easy and satisfactory way to keep earth, clay, and gravel roads crowned by the use of the split-log drag, is explained in Farmers' Bulletin 597, copies of which may be obtained upon application to the department.

After the road has been crowned and the crown is kept in condition by the wise use of the road drag, it should be seen to that ditches are kept free from weeds, etc., and that they are deep enough to carry off the water which runs into them. In most cases a wide, shallow ditch is best. Deep ditches are dangerous to traffic. At spaces of every few hundred feet along the road way a culvert of some kind should be placed to carry away the water which has gathered in the ditches.

A road properly built generally will not have an average grade of more than 5 per cent. By "per cent of grade" is meant the number of feet the road rises or "climbs" for every 100 feet of its length. On a road of 1 per cent grade the horses need pull the load up a rise of only 1 foot for every 100 feet they travel. It has been found that where a horse can pull full load on level ground, he is able to pull only one-half that load on a 5 per cent grade and only one-fourth that load on a 10 per cent grade. More trips must be made to and from market on a road with just one bad hill in order to haul the same amount

that can be hauled at one trip on a level road.

Bulletin 220 of the Department of Agriculture contains pictures of small models of good roads, some of which might be very helpful in understanding the construction of a road. One model illustrates the uses of the different kinds of ditches, culverts, etc. Another model shows the relocation of a road. A steep hill on the old road has been avoided by relocating the road around the foot of the hill saving the horses many a hard pull. Relocating the road may be expensive at first cost, but very often repays the community many times over in the saving of labor, time, horses and equipment.

Haberdashers and laundresses admit that soft-cuff shirts are going out. Those who had to wear them could have predicted that some time ago.

James Lane Allen says that the day of the short story is past; so it is pretty soon, if new geniuses don't arise to write them.

A Few Facts About Shipping

The dust storm Secretaries McAdoo and Redfield are raising about a government-owned and operated merchant marine will not confuse anybody who remembers a few fundamental facts. The present exorbitant freight rates are due to the abnormal European demand for shipping and to the risks and delays of cargoes. Just the other day a British prize court rendered a decision on cargoes seized last November. Cargoes destined for neutral European ports have generally suffered. Those consigned to ports of the allies have run risks of being sunk and have experienced delays in unloading. But the war will sometime end and shipping conditions will become normal. The government could not buy vessels, except at extravagant prices. The sail of the Pacific. Mail vessels at abnormal prices illustrates this, although the proof of the profit has been used by Mr. Redfield for another purpose. The government cannot have ships built in time to share the present boom in shipping, unless the war is prolonged beyond expectations.

Americans are unable to make profits in foreign shipping before the war began. Many of them floated foreign flags to escape the harsh and expensive provisions of our navigation laws. All navigators agree that the new navigation law to become effective November 4, will increase the expense. Most lawyers agree that the attempt to force foreign shippers to comply with the new seamen's act will be void. But if valid, American ships would be driven out of business before the act became applicable to foreign ships.

Our government-owned merchant marine would have to compete with the world. Can it do it? Franklin D. Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy, recently went into details as to why the operation and maintenance of our navy cost more than other countries pay. Will not the same conditions make a government-owned merchant marine cost more? How will it compete, then, except at the expense of the taxpayer? Much is made of lack of naval auxiliaries. Other government acquire auxiliaries as a condition of their subventions to shipowners. They find it cheaper than to attempt to own and maintain them in time of peace. The loss on those acquired by the United States in the deficit would be under the McAdoo scheme.

It is not proposed that the government invest enough in a merchant marine to monopolize even American commerce. The favored ports served would reap the benefit, at the expense of the taxpayers. Other commerce would have to be carried in foreign vessels. It would be a burden on the taxpayer and a discrimination against the great majority of shippers—Globe Democrat.

A Few Reflections

"Duty-free imports comprised 71.6 per cent of the total imports for September, 1915, and 61 per cent of the total imports for September, 1914. Their increased percentage this year reflects the marked growth in imports of factory materials, mostly on the free list." This is quoted from the advance statement of our September trade, issued by the Department of Commerce.

A great many other things are reflected in that paragraph. It also reflects the marked growth in imports of meat and dairy products, farm products generally, fish, etc., which are coming in free of duty. But it does not reflect any decrease in the cost of living. The reason why the average rate of duty on all imports for the past year hovers between 11 and 12 per cent is reflected therein, which, in turn, reflects the reason for the fat deficit in the treasury. It reflects the reason why the administration would like to fish republican plumage and restore sugar, wool and other articles to republican rates, with the declaration that it is "primarily for revenue, with incidental protection," and this sudden conversion reflects the approach of campaign year. It reflects so much that it gives good cause for reflection, and that is exactly what the American people are doing today. The result of that reflection will find Uncle Sam, in 1917, read for the gong to sound which announces the beginning of the battle royal for commercial supremacy that is scheduled to take place with the cessation of the war. It means the return of the federal government to a sound business basis, and that means the restoration of the republicans to power. You can't stop 'em!

As Lord Northcliffe, he can say things that wouldn't sound so loud from Arthur Harmsworth, but that's one of the consequences of elevating people to the peerage.

That Democratic Statement

A statement on the results of Tuesday's elections has been issued by the Washington headquarters of the democratic national committee. It is composed, in about equal parts, of evasions, ignorance and adroitness and audacity. The legislative and congressional results were not mentioned. In discussing Massachusetts, ignorance and adroitness were combined; in dealing with Kentucky, sheer audacity was employed. The republicans held their own or made gains in every legislative and congressional contest and made gains, compared with every election struggle since 1911, in each of the three gubernatorial fights.

The statement's references to Massachusetts should be analyzed. It is not true that Gov. Walsh got the highest vote any democrat ever received in Massachusetts. Some recent hand-book must have misled the committee. W. L. Douglas received 234,670 in 1904, while Gov. Walsh got but 229,312 Tuesday. While Mr. McCall got only 235,918 votes, the republican candidate for lieutenant governor got 250,940, as against 203,260 for his democratic rival. Mr. McCall ran behind the state ticket this time as he did in 1914, owing to his opposition to more liberal pensions while in congress. He will be the first republican governor since 1909. The republicans increased their majority in the legislature by 17. The progressive party lost its identity and a place on next year's ballot. Yet Representative Campbell of Kansas, a veteran campaigner, has said that the Kansas populists in their wildest days were mild in comparison with the Massachusetts progressives in 1912 and 1913. In the latter year they ran second, although the progressive tide had receded in every other state except California.

The statement adroitly discusses Maryland. While a republican governor was chosen in 1911, the state has been democratic in every subse-

quent election, by 54,888 plurality for president, by 39,186 plurality for senator in 1913 and by 15,340 plurality for senator in 1914. The democratic candidate for governor Tuesday carried it by about 3,000, although he had received nearly 5,000 plurality in Baltimore, as a result of his solemn pledge to give the city home rule. It is a democratic state, normally, although it gave McKinley its electoral vote twice, Roosevelt one of its eight votes and Taft two of its eight votes. Kentucky in 1896 gave McKinley 13 of 13 electoral votes, because of the gold issue, but has been in the democratic column at every presidential election since. In 1912 it gave Wilson a popular plurality of 104,072. In 1914 it gave Beckham 31,847 plurality for senator. This year, Stanley, with his stirring name and wide fame, is claiming election by a disputed plurality of 2,081. There was not a grain of democratic comfort in Tuesday's elections. But the national committee probably did the best it could, with every fact and figure against it.—Globe-Democrat.

There is a "Beautiful Isle of somewhere," Mr. President, just as there is a Santa Claus, and it is in the rosy sea of Romance.

Plant Fruit Trees at Once

All perfectly hardy trees should be transplanted in the fall rather than the following spring if we can rely upon the results of tests made at the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station. Johnathan apple trees planted in the fall made nearly twice as good a growth as those planted the next spring. Of cherry trees transplanted in the fall of 1913 every one lived while only a third of those planted in the spring of 1914 survived the dry summer of that year. Those which did live made only a quarter as good a growth as those planted the fall before. This comparison is based mainly on the terminal growth or length added to the branches which is a very important means of telling how an orchard is thriving. Even peach trees and others less hardy than apple and cherry trees do better when fall planted in the Southern quarters of Missouri. Fall planting is better even farther north if followed by a mild winter but a severe winter is likely to kill the trees.

In ordering fruit trees for fall planting, insist that they be dug and shipped just when the leaves begin to fall and the remaining leaves can be easily stripped from the nursery stock. These young rapidly growing trees hold their leaves from two weeks to a month longer than those in the orchard which have been bearing for some time. During most seasons the best time for transplanting is during the first half of November but planting any time before the ground freezes has been found to give better results than spring planting.

As Lord Kitchener said, "The Germans have shot their bolt," but they're always getting a lot of new bolts, my Lord Kitchener.

Grease That Plow

The best tools go soon enough. Ounces of grease save dollars in repairs.

The seed of rust and decay bring a harvest of loss to the farmer.

If machinery displaces men and horse it demands more care than ever. Keeping the polish on a moldboard may be better than shining in society. Simplicity, reliability, durability and accessibility should be sought when you buy tools.

At the University farm we get good results from a mixture of whitening and hard oil. First make a thick paste then thin it by adding more oil. Apply to the moldboard with a brush and rub off with a gunny sack just before using the implements in the spring.—M. A. R. Kelly, University of Missouri, College of Agriculture.

County Court Proceedings

County court met in regular session at the office of the county clerk at the court house in Forsyth, on Monday, November 1, 1915, when the following business was transacted and made matters of record.

Officers present G. T. Hicks, presiding Judge; J. G. Haskins and J. M. Holliday, Associate Judges; W. R. Adams, Prosecuting Attorney; J. A. Weatherman, Deputy Sheriff and J. R. Gideon, County Clerk.

Ordered that a warrant be drawn on the special road and bridge fund in favor of D. W. Wyman for \$24.00.

Ordered that Col. Dilce Holcomb be and is hereby granted \$150.00 Warrant ordered on permanent school fund of Taney County.

Ordered that a warrant be drawn on the special road and bridge fund in favor of L. E. Mayo for \$26.00.

Ordered that the settlement of J. T. Sturman be approved and a warrant be drawn on the special road and bridge fund for \$31.25.

Ordered that the settlement of Dan Johnson be approved and a warrant drawn on the special road and bridge fund for \$48.95.

Ordered that a warrant be drawn on the pauper fund for \$30.00 for keeping Sam Carpenter for three months. Warrant drawn in favor of B. T. Thurman.

Ordered that a warrant be drawn in favor of J. M. Cummings for \$30.00 on the pauper fund for the keeping of Boone Smith for the quarter ending Oct. 31, 1915.

Ordered that a warrant be drawn in favor of A. J. Patterson for \$30.00 on the pauper fund for the keeping of the Clowers family for the quarter ending Oct. 31, 1915.

Ordered that a warrant be drawn in favor of Jesse Chandler for \$25.00 on pauper fund for the keeping of Mrs. M. A. Henderson for the quarter ending Oct. 31, 1915.

Ordered that a warrant be drawn in favor of Lee Haggard for \$20.00 on the pauper fund for keeping Sherman Logan for the quarter ending Oct. 31, 1915.

In the matter of the organization of the McKinney Bend special road district, it being shown to the satisfaction of the court that the petition was in due form, the court orders that the said special road district be organized under Article 7, R. S. 1909 and that the following commissioners are appointed to serve until the first Tuesday after the first Monday in February, 1916. J. C. Rose J. L. Snapp L. E. Mayo.

Ordered that a warrant be drawn in favor of Sam Farnell for \$25.00 on the pauper fund for the keeping of James Gardiner and wife.

Ordered that the proposed new road of C. L. Stottle be accepted and allowed and old road ordered closed.

Ordered that Will Duckett be and hereby is exempted from paying poll tax for the year 1915 and 1916.

Ordered that the settlement of T. C. Anderson be approved for two reports as road overseer, and a warrant drawn on special road and bridge fund for \$31.10.

Ordered that the settlement of Isaiah Stewart be approved and a warrant drawn on special road and bridge fund for \$62.80.

Ordered that the settlement of E. A. Shrum be accepted and his account to the amount of \$18.25 be allowed and a warrant drawn on special road and bridge fund.

Ordered that the settlement of G. H. Dean be accepted and his account to the amount of \$56.40 be allowed and a warrant drawn on the special road and bridge fund.

In the matter of the road petition of T. H. Humphreys, said petition was filed and examined by the court and the county surveyor is hereby directed to survey proposed change of road and report at the next regular term of this court.

Claim of Forsyth Mercantile Co. for \$1.00, filed examined and allowed in open court.

Ordered that court adjourn until 8:30 o'clock tomorrow.

November 2, 1915

Court convened at 8:30 a. m. pursuant to adjournment, present same as on preceding day.

Claim of J. R. Gideon for \$75.00, filed examined and allowed in open court. Warrant on officers fund.

Ordered that the report of J. C. Davis be accepted and ordered filed.

Ordered that the report of J. C. of fees collected be accepted, and ordered filed.

Claim of J. C. Davis for \$91.66 filed, examined and allowed in open court.

In the matter of the school fund loan of I. P. Addington of \$250.00 allowed and bond filed with J. F. Lambeth and J. B. Hicks as sureties.

Claim of Buxton & Skinner for \$4.19 filed examined and allowed in open court.

Claim of W. R. Adams for \$83.33 filed, examined and allowed in open court.

Claim of W. R. Adams \$83.33 filed examined and allowed in open court.

Claim of Arthur James for \$223.40, filed examined and allowed in open court.

Claim of Arthur James for \$3.50 filed examined and allowed in open court.

Ordered that the settlement of Abe Cole be accepted and his account allowed in the sum of \$22.00.

Ordered that the settlement of Jake Blanton be accepted and his account allowed in the sum of \$55.35.

Claim of Gardner Office Supply Co. for \$54.00 filed examined and allowed in open court.

Claim of J. C. Davis for \$91.66 filed, examined and allowed in open court.

Ordered that R. C. Ford be and is hereby appointed tax attorney for the Hollister special road district and his fee fixed at twenty-five per cent of all money collected.

Ordered that the settlement of A. V. Floyd be accepted and his account allowed in the sum of \$56.00.

Ordered that the settlement of Z. P. Moore be accepted and his account allowed in the sum of \$18.60.

Ordered that the settlement of W. J. Brown be accepted and his account be allowed in the sum of \$15.90.

Ordered that Henry Cheek be and is hereby exempted from paying poll tax for life.

Ordered that the settlement of J. L. Holliday be accepted and his account allowed in the sum of \$22.00.

Ordered that the settlement of Ed Bookout be accepted and his account allowed in the sum of \$40.20.

Claim of F. V. Baldwin for \$86.00 filed, examined and allowed in open court.

In the matter of the Branson State Aid requisition, filed, examined by the court and requisition ordered.

Ordered that a requisition be made on the state auditor for \$1411.31 same being the amount due Taney county of the foreign insurance money apportioned by the state auditor.

Ordered that a requisition be made on the state auditor for \$100.00 same being the state's part of salary of county superintendent for the quarter ending Oct. 31.

Claim of John Bennett for \$14.17, filed, examined and allowed in open court.

Claim of John W. Bennett for \$100.00 filed examined and allowed in open court.

Claim of John W. Bennett for \$75.00 filed examined and allowed in open court.

Claim of John W. Bennett for \$58.00 filed, examined and allowed in open court.

Claim of N. D. Wallace for \$30.00

(Continued on second page.)